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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	936371
Center	ONLINE	Date	11th Dec'2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10
दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji was called the 'Grand Old Man of India'. He was one of the earliest freedom fighters of India.

Indelible Imprint on the National Movement

→ He was the first Nationalist who encouraged the idea of getting support from UK for India's National Struggle by setting up organisations there. He established the East India Association in London.

→ In his 'Poverty & Unbritish Rule of India' he explained the 'Economic Drain Theory'. This explained to the people how economic backwardness of ~~Indi. economy~~ India was due to colonial policies

→ He presided over the 'Calcutta Session' in 1906 in which the goal of 'Swaraj'

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was espoused for the first time. This later evolved into 'goal of Complete Independence'.

→ He played ~~a~~ an important role in the socio-religious reform movement.

→ He established the Parsi Rahnumai Reformist organised.

→ He created Political Awareness & Mobilisation by his newspaper 'Rast Goftar'

Therefore, this stalwart ~~of early~~ left ~~an ex~~ a huge impact in the Freedom Movement. As an early President of Indian National Congress, he strengthened the organisation in its initial phases.

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2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरूद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Quit India Movement was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission to agree to Nationalists' demand of immediate transfer of power in the backdrop of Second World War.

New Direction in the Struggle against the British Colonial Rule

→ The QIM saw participation of sections that were till then considered government loyalists, for eg., Bureaucrats, Soldiers, etc.

⇒ Despite the early arrest of all Influential Leaders, the Movement maintained momentum under the leadership of common people.
This highlighted that Indians would not settle until they achieve independence.

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→ Various Parallel Governments were formed but no power to colonial administration. for eg. Jatiya Sarkar in Tamluk, WB
Prati Sarkar in Satara, MH

→ Commoners made huge sacrifices in terms of beatings, jail terms. Underground network by women leaders like ~~Su~~ Bina Das, etc. were used for communication

Before the movement started, mahatma Gandhi had given the slogan of 'Do or Die'. This highlighted the resolve of leadership. Britishers understood that Colonial rule would end soon without people's cooperation.

The new forces created after end of WW-II only hastened the process.

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3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10
द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II ended on 2nd September, 1945, exactly 6 years after it was started. It saw death of million of people, use of nuclear weapons for the first time, new alliances and hence gave rise to a new international order.

New International Order

→ It ended the hegemony and influence of Britishers & other ~~wor~~ european powers on World affairs.

→ ~~Two~~ Bipolar World – with America & USSR ~~as~~ as the two poles. This led to the Cold War and formation of alliances → NATO → Warsaw pact.

→ Ideological War between Capitalism of West & Communism of East.

→ Arms Race & later in Space technology between USA & USSR.

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→ The fall of Colonial Powers led to the emergence of the third World, ie, the new independent nations in Asia & Africa.

→ India's Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was a distinct feature of Post-WW II Bipolar World.

→ New International governance systems for eg. World Bank, International Monetary fund, United Nations, etc.

→ Arbitary Divisions in various nations for eg. Korea, Vietnam, Germany. This led to various wars & problems that still exist.

The trends ~~set up~~ seen at the end of WW-II ended in the 1990s with the fall and disintegration of USSR.

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4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Arun Sengupta Committee, 92.4% of Workforce is in informal sector. They lack social security. Social Security should encompass economic empowerment (eg. pension) and social empowerment (eg. health, safety, etc.)

Economic Empowerment

→ Steps to ensure that all individuals have access to insurance and pension.

→ ~~Stef~~ Schemes like Shram yogi manthan Laghu Vyapari Pension, Kisan Mandhan Yojana for pension for unorganised labours, small traders, farmers (with less than 2ha land) respectively are good.

→ Schemes for insurance like ~~Surasaksha~~ Suraksha Beema yojana, Jeen Jyoti Yojana

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Social Empowerment

This component is often missing. It includes:-

→ Focus on preventing crimes against old age.

→ Creating ventures for effective engagement & re-creation for senior citizens.

→ Unemployment allowance to enable people to leave job to gain better educational qualifications or new skills.

Schemes to address the Social empowerment are needed in policy formation. to

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6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10
उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation can be defined as the greater interdependencies, integration, interconnection of polities, societies, culture, economy, etc. of Nations around the world. Phenomenona in one part of the world have massive impact in far away places.

Local in Global

This is also called Hybridisation.

→ McDonald's which is popular in West for its Beef Burgers serves Panner-Tikka, Aloo Patty varieties in India.

→ We use emerging Rap Music (Western Import) in Indian Languages for eg. Hindi, Punjabi.

→ Fusion Wear for eg. wearing jeans with Kurtas, etc.

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Global in Local

This is the phenomenon of Homogenisation.

→ English Language, in its utility, has overshadowed Indian Languages.

→ The global campaigns like #TimesUp, #MeToo took there own forms in India.

→ The falling variety of crops cultivated due to Monoculture.

→ Rising popularity of Hollywood films (dubbed in Hindi), Western Music, etc.

Though economies in the world are becoming protectionist, the amalagamation of cultures & societies is expected to continue.

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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.
(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरूद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Recent incidences of murder of Nikita Tomar in Gurugaon, Rape of Hyderabad Girl show how grave violence against women in India continue unabetted.

The underlying causes are diverse. Hence, any strategy to address them must be multi-pronged:

Legal

→ Setting up Fast Track Courts, especially in districts with heavy case loads.

Administrative

→ Reforms in forensic analysis, investigation, etc. to enable faster dissemination of justice.

→ Sensitisation of Police forces to better handle Women-related crimes.

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→ Making SHO responsible for faster resolution of Women-Crime related complaints.

Political

→ Politicians should not bring religion, caste etc. in women crimes as it dilutes the gravity of incidence.

→ Bringing 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill to increase women representation to 33% in Parliament.

Economic

→ Ensuring better implemention of Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act by companies.

→ Increasing CCTV Surveillance

Social

→ Social Conditioning, Value Education enforcing value of ~~social~~ Gender equality.

→ Civil Society groups should create awareness about the need of changing norms like Harassment of Victim, ~~considering~~ women responsible

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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. **(150 words) 10**
शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest refers to patches of Vegetation in areas marked as Urban in Revenue maps. They may be considered Forest legally or not.

Benefits of Urban Forest

→ They act as Air Purifiers & hence tackle emerging menace of Air Pollution.

→ Cooling effect can counter Urban Heat Island effect due to concretisation.

→ They can increase downward percolation & hence decrease instances of Urban floods

→ They can also recharge groundwater and reduce water stress.

→ Urban forest prevent Soil Erosion & Break Wind Speeds. This is important to tackle ~~air~~ dust storms, dust domes, etc.

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Steps taken by government

→ Using funds under Compensatory Afforestation.

→ Afforestation drives along Highways, Roads, etc.

→ Distribution of saplings to urban households by MoEFCC.

This can be good tool of fulfilling India's INDC of creating 2.5-3 tonnes of CO_2 reservoir in forest

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9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation has allowed industry to be located anywhere in the world which enables profit maximisation.

Location of the IT Industry - factors

→ Availability of cheap labour
→ Knowledge of English as it is the global language.
→ Good Penetration of Digital and Telecom infrastructure in the region.
→ Skilled Labourforce in Software, technology like App Development, Networking, etc.
→ Government policies which support the growth of the Industry.

Because of presence of all the above factors, IT industry has grown

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grown exponentially in India, post the Globalisation reforms of 1991. Services amounts for 62% of GDP & IT has important part in it.

Therefore, globalisation and digital revolution has allowed India to emerge as an exporter of IT Services

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10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-Tourism is centered around the ecology of a region, eg. Widlife, Biodiversity, Landscapes. It also includes exposition of cultures & practices of tribal & forest dwelling people.

Eco Tourism to harness the potential of Tourism Industry

→ India is home to 8% wildlife of world.

→ It has diverse Forest Types, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere reserves

→ Home to Four Biodiversity hotspots – Western ghats, North-Eastern, etc.

→ Diverse Tribes with rich culture in festival, food, dress, music, dance, etc.

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Challenges

→ Lack of good infrastructural connectivity especially in North-East.

→ Fear among Tribes of exploitation and invasion.

→ Lack of Targeted Policy

→ Bad attitude of people towards tourists

Steps Taken by the government

→ The Incredible India Campaign for better promotion.

→ Promoting eco-festivals.

Schemes like PRASAD ~~which~~ are ~~is~~ focussed on Religious Tourism, Similar schemes should be constituted for eco-tourism.

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11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism emerged in 2nd B.C. in India in present day states of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar. This was due to various reasons

- Shudras & women wanted better position (not given in Brahmanism)
- Ritual involving Cattle Sacrifices hurted Agriculture
- Brahman ideals on no-lending of money, no-water sea-based trade hurted Trade Prospects
- Vaishyas were over-burdened by liabilities in form of Taxes & Kshatriyas wanted to rise above Brahmins.

Instrumental in Development of Architecture in Ancient India

⇒ It led to growth of Sculptures

eg. ● Images from Jataka Stories in Barhut, MP & Sanchi, MP.

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- Statue of Buddhas in Sarnath, Mathura & Taxila.

→ The ideals of monks in Sangha & holding assemblies led to the growth of Chaityas and Viharas.

→ Various stupas across the country which are built on relics of Buddha - for eg. Sanchi Stupa

→ Buddhism & Jainism were critical themes of caves of Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta.

→ Largest ~~Study~~ Painting in Ajanta from Mahajanak Jataka.

→ Murals of Vajrapani, Manjuri which were Bodhisattvas of Mahayana Buddhism.

→ Paintings of Tara of Vajrayana Buddhism in Ellora Caves.

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→ Largest Standalone ~~stor~~ sculpture of Rishandev's son in Sravanabelgola, Karnataka.

→ The various tirthankars of Jainism influenced various Bronze Sculptures.

Buddhism and Jainism led to the development of architecture of India but also to other nations where is spread for eg. Cambodia, Indonesia, etc.

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12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian National Congress was constituted in December 1885. The first session took place in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the presidentship of W.C. Banerjee.

The formation of INC was due to various reasons:

Economic - Moderate leaders & their economic critique exposed how backwardness of Indian economy was due to colonial policies.

Political - Young leaders were tired of moderate methods. They called it Political Mendicancy.

- Indian Council Act of 1892 disappointed all.

Social - various Socio-religious reform movement, spread of english, modern education, railways etc. united Indian leaders.

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However, the policies of Lord Lytton (1876-1880) & Lord Ripon (1880-1884) acted as a Major Catalyst.

Reactionary Policies of Lord Lytton

→ He held a Delhi Durbar (Lavish) while part of India were under famine.

→ He reduced maximum age for appearing in Civil Services from 21 years to 19 years. This angered leaders like Surendranath Banerjee.

→ He introduced the Vernacular Press Act, 1878. The aim was the curb the political awareness & mobilisation of people undertaken by Nationalist Newspaper like ~~Maro~~ Kesari, Amrit Bazar Patrika, etc.

→ He introduced Arms Act, 1878. This discriminated between Indians & Britishers in right to possess arms.

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Liberal Policies of Lord Ripon

→ He initiated Local Governance reforms, They will well received.

→ He introduced Bill (Ilbert Bill as Ibert was law minister) to ~~bring par~~ bring parity in trials of Indians & Britishers. However, subsequent amendments due to pressure from Britishers made the bill ineffective.

This bought to the fore the inherent mindset of Europeans.

Hence, it was the Policies of Britishers that created the need to establish an all-India organisation to confront Britishers.

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13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Mahatma Gandhi led the Indian National Struggle soon after he ~~led the~~ came back to India and showcased the success of his methods of struggle in Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Strike and Kheda Satyagraha.

However, he often did change his methods of struggle against British to meet the emerging needs -

→ In the Non-Cooperation Movement, he allowed the Muslim concerns with regards to dismemberment of Ottoman Empire to overshadow Punjab wrongs in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

This is despite the former not having connection with National Interest

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→ He was against the joining of Councils which was demanded by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, etc. However, he later supported it as Government brutality to crackdown on revolutionaries was going unabetted.

→ In the Round Table Conferences, he agreed to Lord Irwin's demands even though the British govt. did not agree to commutation to execution of Bhagat Singh & his comrades.

→ He went on Hunger Strike to convince B.R. Ambedkar into signed Poona Pact. However, the same resolve was not shown to demands of separate electorates of Muslims.

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However, the most foundational principles of his methodology never wavered. This included

→ Ahimsa, & Non-Violence, Satyagraha

→ His withdrew Non-Cooperation Movement after Chauri-Chaura struggle despite protests from rank & file.

→ His insisted supporting ~~a~~ Britishers in face of fascist aggression as he was against Fascism & Nazism.

The compromises made by Mahatma Gandhiji were always in National Interest & not personal gains.

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14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15
औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution started in Britain in the second half of 18th Century. It was based on the large scale production by machines & re-investment of Capital.

The link between Imperialism, Colonialism & ~~Im~~ Capitalism were first explored by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Relationship in different Parts of the World

→ Britishers were the first Colonialists. This was necessitated by Industrial Revolution as they needed more resources (Coal & Iron Mines in America), Raw Materials (Cotton from India). Further, all colonies acted as final markets for their produce.

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→ After America became indepent in 1776, it also indulged in Colonialism and Slave Trade. African Slaves were made to work ~~in to wor~~ in southern States in deplorable condition.

→ The rest of the European Nations, forex. France, Portugal, Germany was underwent the same path as when their economies saw Industrial Production.

→ In the Later Stages, Colonialists undertook Imperialism as they seeked new ventures for investing capital.

→ The Asian ~~State~~ Nation of Japan also colonised Korea & parts of China after it saw fast industrial growth past 1868.

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Infact, the impact of Industrial Revolution is not limited to Imperialism. It is the root cause of various ~~of war~~ political phenomenon of 19th & 20th Century world, for eg. Unification of Germany, Formation of alliances, World Wars.

The present Environmental phenomenon of Climate Change & Global Warming can also be traced back to Industrial Revolution.

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15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste System is unique to the Indian Subcontinent. It divides societies on the basis of birth. It has features like ⇒ No Inter dining

→ No Inter-Caste Marriage

→ Vertical Divisions & ~~impositions~~ discrimination against Lower Castes

Despite various Socio-Religious reform movements pre-independence & ~~varia~~ constitutional, legal reforms post-indepence, Caste System continues to exist in India.

Adaptations in the background of changing Socio-Economic & Political Conditions

→ Caste no longer determines profession of an individual due to economic growth & liberalism. However, lack of equitable &

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inclusive growth forces lower castes to continue practising certain tasks. for eg Manual Scavenging

→ Due to Urbanisation & Western Education, Inter-dining is quite common.

→ Inter-Caste Marriages, though, occur but the extent is little, approximately 5%.

→ Political Mobilisation of lower castes has taken place ~~However~~ due to their numerical strength. However, this has not resulted in effective social mobilisation

→ Reservation has also been a major adaptation in the caste system.

Incidences like the recent Hathras Case highlight that ~~though~~ though Caste Identities have blurred in urban areas, due to inequalities & they have become much too visible in the rural areas.

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Lack of good public education, ~~venues~~ venues for acquiring new skills are important reason why caste system continues to exist today.

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16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism can be defined as the assertion of culture, societal values, economic demands & political consideration ~~one~~ of one's region. Regionalism in India is based on language (Tamil Nadu), geography (Uttarakhand), religion (Punjab), economic concern (Jharkhand), etc.

Regionalism as a threat ~~of~~ to National Integrity

→ Often politicians mobilise people on basis of theories like son of soil which hinders nationalism and ~~in~~ mobility.

→ Reservation based on state, for eg., recently seen in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, can impact National economic growth.

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→ Feeling of mistrust and discrimination.
eg.) Exodus of migrants (of UP, Bihar) from Gujarat.
•) Discrimination against North Indians in South & Vice-Versa.

→ The Khalistani Movement of 1980s, Insurgency in North-Eastern States are threat to Internal Security.

Tool in facilitating Political Participation

→ Regional politics in Tamil Nadu based on Dravidian Ideology has been important mobiliser of people & economic growth.

→ It allows better demands being expressed which are according to ~~to~~ Regional Problems.

→ Development of Distinct Cultures, Preservation of Ancient Texts in Regional Languages.

→ It gives impetus of Cooperative, Competitive & Fiscal federalism.

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Negative Regionalism which ~~sa~~ results in National Interests being compromised at the account of Regional assertions is definitely a threat to National Integrity.

However, Positive regionalism based on ~~eg~~ economic growth related demands, Emphasis on local cultures is good for the overall growth of the Country.

It should be strengthened by empowering States, Local Governance, Fiscal Federalism, etc.

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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

National Gas at present accounts for 7-8% of the Installed Power Capacity. Given that ~~decline~~ it is cleaner compared to Coal, enables easier transportation through Pipelines, & it is an important Primary Energy Source.

Various Usages of Natural Gas

→ It is used in Vehicles, for eg. Auto-Rickshaws running on Compressed Natural Gas.

→ It is an important Cooking fuel in various regions.

→ It is used in Fertiliser Industries for production of Urea.

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→ It is used in the Cement Industry.

Distribution of Natural Gas globally

→ Russia, especially in the far-eastern region.

→ In West Asia, Qatar is an important producer and exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas.

→ In South America, it is found in Venezuela

India

→ Natural Gas has been found along the shorelines of Mumbai, eastern Coastal States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa & even in Assam.

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To reduce air pollution, ensure affordable & cleaner energy, India should put greater focus of Natural Gas.

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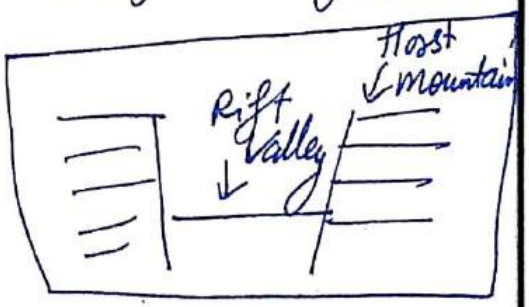
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. **(250 words) 15**

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift Valley ~~was~~ have tectonically origin. They are valleys with large flat base and steep, almost vertical slopes. This can be small like the Rift Valley of Narmada Valley or Trans-Continental like Rift Valley System of Africa

Process of Rift Valley formation



→ They are formed due to immense Tensile Stress acting fault lines.

→ The source of this stress is Radioactive decay and Primordial Heat originating from mantle.

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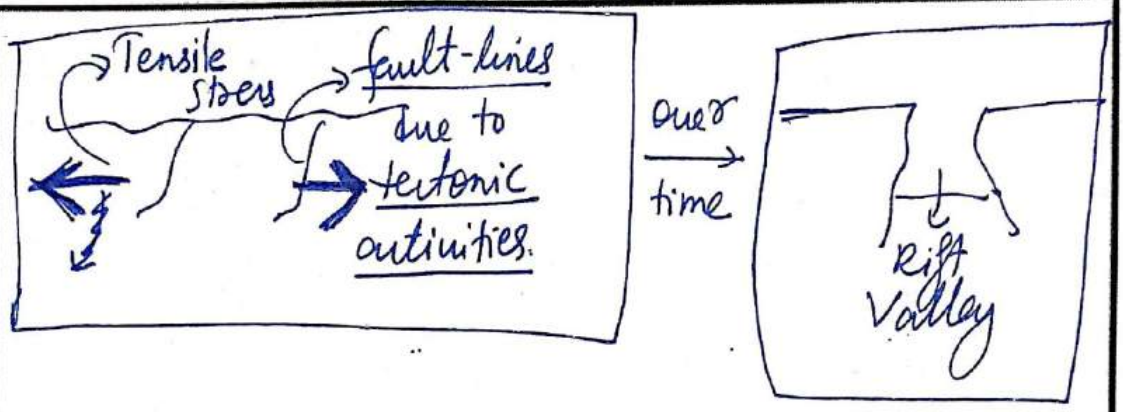

The Great Rift Valley System of Africa

→ It is forming due to the same forces which led to the formation of Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. This is reflected in depressions leading to formations of various rift valley lakes.

Steps

→ Movement of magma in Asthenosphere causes tectonic plates to move.

→ In Africa, this is a Divergent boundary of interaction of two Continental Plates.

→ Faults are created where the thickness of the Continental Plate is comparatively less & crust is weak.

→ Magma emerges. As it is denser than

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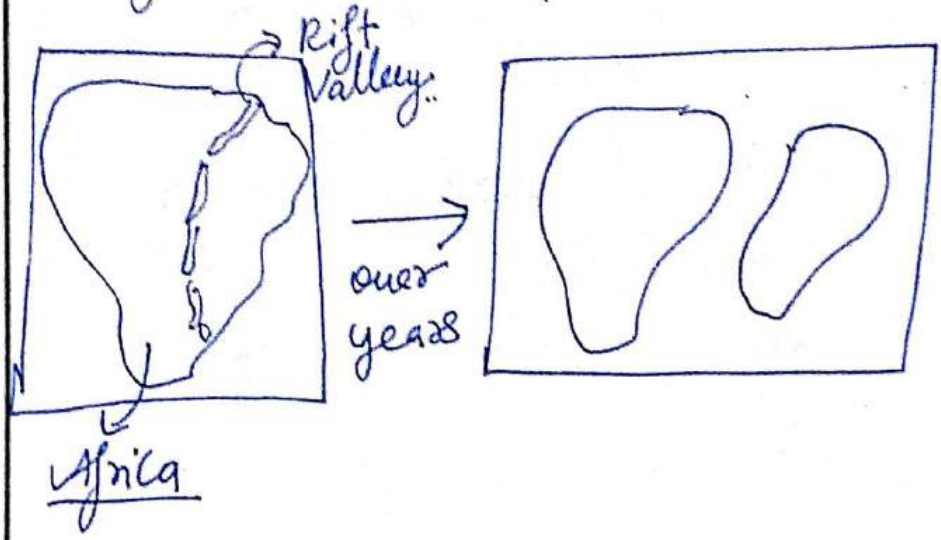
Composition of Continental Crust, rather than forming ridges as seen in Ocean floor, it results in formation of valleys.

→ With time, they widen causing long rift valleys.



Over centuries, African ~~plate~~ continent will possibly break into parts & a sea or ocean will be between these new New Landforms as Atlantic Ocean is between America & Africa.

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19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India accounts for 17-18% of the world population but ~~only~~ has only 4% of world's water resources. According to Composite Water Management Index of Niti Aayog, 21 Indian cities will see acute water crisis by 2022.

Depletion of Water Resources

Economic factors

→ Poor water use efficiency in agriculture.

→ Practise of flooding fields causes wastage.

→ Low usage of Micro Irrigation or Drip Irrigation which enable better efficiency w.r.t. canal irrigation

→ Cultivation of water heavy crops like Rice in Punjab, Haryana (receive less

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rainfall) has depleted ground-water tables.

→ 57% of Installed Power Capacity is from Thermal Power Plants which use lot of water. → Changing Livelihood patterns

Geographic factors

→ Inequitable distribution of water without any ~~for~~ planning for water conservation ~~or ind~~ for eg. Water Harvesting.

→ Encroachment of Wetlands, Ancient Lakes by unregulated urbanisation. This reduces downward percolation & groundwater recharge.

Political factors

→ Political Consideration prevent reasonable water use charges for eg. in agriculture.

Implications

→ Unbridled exploitation of ground-water has led to contamination by uranium,

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fluoride, arsenic.

→ Greater instances of water crisis as seen in Chennai in 2018.

→ Exclusion of vulnerable sections from water resources.

→ Greater Burden on women over fetching water from long distances.

→ Exponential rise in Stress in areas practicising ~~in~~ agriculture in arid & semi-arid regions.

The establishment of Jal Shakti Ministry, Jal Jeevan Abhiyaan which focuses on community participation, watershed development are good steps to prevent the Water Crisis from getting out of control.

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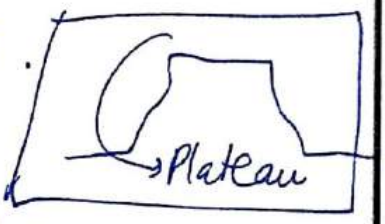
20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus can be defined as flat - elevated top lands.



Various types of Plateaus are formed by different factors

→ Tectonic Origin

Plateaus like Central Highlands (India) are formed due to movement of Tectonic plates.

→ Erosional Plateau

These plateau are formed when forces of water, wind, ice, etc. erode the weak overlaying material and leave behind an elevated resistant rock structure

They are seen in Glacier Regions & near coastal areas.

→ Depositional Plateau

They are formed when sediments

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carried by wind, water, etc are deposited due to combined factor of loss of Kinetic Energy & obstruction in Path. They are seen in Deserts.

~~Fe~~ → Volcanic Origin

Plateaus are also formed due to solidification of Magma emitted by repeated Volcanic eruptions.

Features of Deccan Plateau

→ Deccan Plateau is of Volcanic Origin.

→ It can formed during the journey of Indian Landmass after breaking from Gondwanaland towards asia.

→ When it was above reunion islands, there was volcanic eruption giving Deccan Plateau

→ The Soil due to this is Black Soil which is rich in magnesium, potassium etc.

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→ Black soil has economic significance as it is good for the cultivation of Cotton.

→ It also has moisture retention and self-ploughing feature.

This highlights why understanding Geographical phenomenon and Landscapes is important. They are strongly tied to economy & hence societies & culture.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1418)

Name of Candidate	MAMTA YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	936371
Center	ONLINE	Date	9th Dec'2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need to strengthen the National Commission for Scheduled Castes to tackle the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग को सशक्त बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

'National Commission for Scheduled Castes' is a Constitutional Body mandated to uphold the rights of SCs and recommend policy or legislative reforms for upliftment of SCs.

Problems faced by Scheduled Castes

→ Below average literacy rates at 66%.

→ Lack of avenues for effective skill development to take up better jobs

→ The menace of Manual Scavenging which is violatative of Right to dignified life (A.21) continues.

→ Poor Conviction Rate under Prevention of Atrocities (SC/STs) Act, 1989

→ Continue to face harassment & discrimination at the hands of upper castes especially in Rural Area.

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To enable greater role to tackle the above challenges, it is necessary to strengthen NCSCs. For this, following are some important reforms -

→ Appointment of Resident of NCSCs by President based on recommendation of comittee comprising PM, Leader of Opposition & CJI.

→ NCSCs should recommend reforms every year to govt. which be laid in front of Parliament. Just like Finance Commission, non-acceptance of recommendations should be debated effectively.

→ Greater role by undertakings field visits, surveys to better understand emerging needs & recommending policies to ~~ove~~ achieve them.

Widening the scope of activities taken up ~~from~~ by NCSC would strengthen it enable better upliftment of SCs.

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2. Does the Representation of People's Act ensure an effective mechanism against criminalization of politics in India? Discuss. (150 words) 10
क्या लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण के विरूद्ध एक प्रभावी तंत्र सुनिश्चित करता है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Representation of People's Act deals with various elections related matters, for example, necessary qualifications, grounds for disqualifications, power of high courts in election complaints, etc.

Effective Mechanism against criminalisation of Politics in India

YES

→ After SC's judgement in Ram Dabl Case, Lily thomas case, MPs/MLAs given imprisonment of 2 years or more are immediately disqualified.

→ Its ~~fo~~ various provisions like disqualification for indulging in inciting violence, social crimes, etc.

NO

→ According to ADR, in the 17th Lok Sabha, 49% of the elected MPs were facing

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criminal charges.

→ 60% of these were for heinous crimes.

→ Even after disqualification, political persons hold positions in parties and influence government.

→ Long Delays in giving judgement allows those ~~wh~~ with criminal backgrounds to continue.

Therefore, even though the Act is an important tool, it lacks effectiveness.

Some reforms

→ 2nd ARC recommends amending RPA to provide disqualification for those facing charges for heinous crimes.

→ Government should set up Fast Tracks Courts for ~~election~~ MPs/MLAs.

→ Focus on Intra Party reforms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges that are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas in their effective functioning. **(150 words) 10**
ग्राम न्यायालयों द्वारा प्रभावी रूप से कार्य करने में सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Gram Nyayalayas are tool to provide justice in a timely manner to people living in villages/rural areas & hence may not ~~be~~ have affordability or accessibility to approach subordinate or high judiciary.

Challenges faced by Gram Nyayalayas

Administrative

→ The Bureaucracy has not endorsed the ~~to~~ nyayalayas in an effective manner.

→ Lack of Resources, for eg, Internet Connectivity Skill Personnel for management, etc.

Social

→ Lack of awareness among people.

→ ~~Stigma~~ People doubt their efficacy or effectiveness. Hence, often they do not approach approach them.

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Financing

→ No focus by State Government on providing adequate funds for capacity enhancement.

Therefore, various challenges are being faced by Gram Nyayalayas & various reforms are needed to ensure they ~~no~~ become an effective tool for ensuring justice to all.

Suggestions

⇒ Digital Connectivity, Bharatnet Project is a good step for achieving this.

→ Giving them powers to hire personnel on contractual basis to meet emerging needs.

→ Awareness campaign so that people ~~use~~ approach them more.

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4. Explain the rationale behind setting up 'Alternative Mechanisms' in ensuring effective decision making in the governance of the country.
(150 words) 10

देश के शासन में प्रभावी निर्णयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'वैकल्पिक तंत्र' स्थापित करने का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Alternative Mechanisms are used to overcome the various problems with decision making ~~for~~ of governance

Problems

- Lack of Consultation
- Rigid, Top-down
- Lack of Domain Expertise

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. The relationship between bureaucracy and democracy is both paradoxical and complementary. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
नौकरशाही और लोकतंत्र के बीच संबंध विरोधाभासी और अनुपूरक दोनों हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bureaucracy refers to the arms of government which extends ~~the~~ its various policies to the people and act as a bridge between political executive & citizens.

Paradoxical Relationship

→ Democracy gives power to people whereas Bureaucracy leads to concentration of resources & power in hands of few.

→ Bureaucracy is often used as the very tool to stifle democracy by curbing dissent, protests, etc.

→ Reforms to strength Democracy by making governance citizen centric is seen as an incursion in ~~their sp~~ influence by Bureaucracy.

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Complementary

→ Democracy elects the government & the government heads the bureaucracy.

→ The compliants & grievances shared by people acts as a guide of reforms for bureaucracy & government.

→ Civil Society groups often take up audits of Welfare Activities/Schemes provided by Bureaucracy.

The goal of both Democracy & Bureaucracy is welfare of people. Better engagement can enable better results towards achieving the common goal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. By transforming the way governments work and reinventing people's participation in the democratic process, e-governance empowers the citizen in multiple ways. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
सरकारों के काम करने के तरीके में परिवर्तन और लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया में लोगों की भागीदारी का पुनर्निर्माण करके, ई-शासन अनेक प्रकार से नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

e-governance can be defined as the use of Information & Communication technologies (ICT) by the government agencies to transform relations with citizens, business & other arms of government, hence, making governance effective, transparent & smart.

E-governance to empower Citizens

The way government works

→ Greater use of ICT in services like filing taxes, applying for licences has reduced discretion & harassment by government officers, hence, empowering people.

→ With ICT, there is transparency in schemes regarding to vulnerable sections like women, SCs, STs. Therefore, they can make better demands.

→ e-District initiative of Delhi Government.

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Reinventing People's participation

→ Better grievance redressal mechanisms for people to file complaints.

→ Suo-motu disclosure of information, for eg, Jan Suchna Portal of Rajasthan Government. This transforms people from Passive Recipients to Active Participants.

→ Right to Information with e-filing for most central govt. ministeries.

Therefore, e-governance is mechanism for making governance - democratic, people centric. For further reforms, 2nd ARC recommends → Capacity Development of govt. employees

→ Restructure process to make all transactions & works, e-governance adaptable

→ Creating Legislative Mechanism with Parliamentary Oversight to better promote e-governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 dilutes the spirit of Supreme Court's NALSA judgement towards self-determination of gender. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

उभयलिंगी व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2019 लिंग के आत्मनिर्धारण के प्रति उच्चतम न्यायालय के नालसा (NALSA) निर्णय की भावना को कमजोर करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Parliament passed the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 which ~~has the~~ ~~follow~~ according to various critics does not uphold Self-Determination, ie, Right of a transgender to identify one self as Male, Female or other identities.

Features of the Act

→ The ~~Tra~~ Act defines Transgender / Trans people. However, it does not encompass well the wide diversity among the community.

→ The transgender ~~has~~ person has to approach District ~~Certificate~~ Magistrate for identification certificate.

→ Lack of Clarity about Mechanisms, if the same is not timely issued or an individual wants to appeal.

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The Supreme Court in its NALSA judgement, gave weight to the Right to Self-~~Disti~~ Determination of Gender Identities based to Right to Life & Personal Liberty (A.21).

Therefore, ~~there is a~~ there should be under consultation with the Transgender Community to ensure that Act allows for development of this vulnerable community.

Further, the Act does not make provisions for various parts of SC's judgement

→ Right to adopt children
→ Right to inheritance
→ Reservation in Educational Institutions & Job opportunities

These should also be included for inclusive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worthwhile goal of Universal Health Coverage can be achieved by declaring the right to health as a fundamental right. Comment.

(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक मूल अधिकार घोषित करके सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज के सार्थक लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

According to NSSO's 72nd round, 82% Rural Households & 86% of Urban Households have no health insurance. High out off pocket expenditure at 65% is burden for poorer sections.

In this background, Universal Health Coverage is important. This can be achieved by declaring Right to Health as a Fundamental Right under Article 21.

Utility

→ Constitutionally bound government to create better infrastructure for primary healthcare especially in rural areas.

→ Enable people to utilise private health facilities which are out of bounds of many due to affordability.

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→ Citizens can approach SC or HC under A.32 and A.226 respectively to ensure right to health is upheld.

→ Great tool to balance out the Regional inequalities, for eg. backward infrastructure in Eastern & North-Eastern States.

However, it can also act as a great burden for government & administration which it may not be able to shoulder.

Even if not as a fundamental right, UHC is important. This can be done gradually by first provisioning for most vulnerable (eg. Ayushmaan Bharat) & then covering all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Indian Diaspora in the Gulf countries is an asset beset with multiple challenges. Comment. (150 words) 10
खाड़ी देशों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा अनेक चुनौतियों से घिरी एक परिसंपत्ति है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India has a diaspora of about 7 million in the Gulf Countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, etc. Their importance & challenges were brought to fore as they migrated back during corona pandemic.

Asset to India

→ A very Importance of Remittances and foreign exchanges for India.
→ Important role played in enabling India to have relations with various opposing poles of West Asia - Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iran etc
→ Extends soft Policy tools, for eg. Indian Cuisine, Culture, Movies, Music, etc.
→ Strong relations with Gulf Countries via Diaspora enabled India to prevent Iteration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

alisation of Kashmir Issue by Pakistan.

Challenges

→ Many works in Blue-Collar Jobs where they face grave human rights violations.

→ Poor Wages & Social Security provided to Indian Workers.

→ Discrimation & Exploitation on amounts of Colour, Religion, etc.

Recently, India & Kuwait have signed a deal for better conditions to domestic house workers. This is a good step.

India should take greater engagements with gulf countries to ensure better conditions & also assign them greater & clear role in foreign policy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Briefly outline the genesis and functioning of World Food Programme (WFP). Also highlight its contribution to India's effort in addressing the issue of hunger and malnutrition. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (WFP) की उत्पत्ति और कार्यप्रणाली की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भूख और कुपोषण की समस्या को दूर करने के भारत के प्रयासों में इसके योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Action against civil society groups is seen as shrinking space for dissent by some while others point out to the imperatives of merit based action against certain groups. Examine with examples. **(250 words) 15**

कुछ लोगों द्वारा नागरिक समाज समूहों के विरूद्ध कार्रवाई को असहमति के लिए कम होती स्वीकार्यता के रूप में देखा जाता है, जबकि अन्य लोग कतिपय समूहों के विरूद्ध गुणावगुण आधारित कार्रवाई की अनिवार्यता की ओर इंगित करते हैं। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Indian Constitution provides for Right to freedom of Speech & Expression (A.19) which includes the Right to Dissent against the government & its various policies. The SC has also asserted that '~~Right to~~ Dissent is a Safety Value to Democracy'

However, this often leads to various forms of social unrest.

Action ~~Action~~ against Civil Society Groups leading to Shrinking Space for Dissent

→ During the protest against CAA (Citizenship Amendment Act), the administration took to blocking of internet & mobile services.

→ The Police administration is claimed to often not allow protestors ~~to~~ permission to converge at ~~ind~~ designated places.

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→ Use of force, foreg, displaying Central Armed Police force, use of water cannons, etc. against protestors as seen during recent protests by farmers groups.

→ Disallowing funding of NGOs under FCRA leading to cash crunch & closure of offices for eg. Amnesty International.

Merit Based Action against Certain Groups

→ As highlighted by Intelligence Bureau, anti-developmental activities of various NGOs has costed India, a staggering 2-4% of GDP.

→ Various protests curb traffic movement in public spaces, hence, violating Right to Movement (A.19) of other citizens.

→ Destruction of Public property like Buses, Railway tracks, etc. during protests costing public exchequer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Instances of funding by foreign nations & organisations to create disharmony & destabilize the nation.

Striking the Balance between Right to Protest of People & Right to Movement, Trade of other citizens is very important. Further, as citizens, fundamental duties must be upheld along with Fundamental Rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss the implications associated with the Prime Minister's Office acting as the most powerful office due to its formidable influence in policymaking in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नीति-निर्माण में अपने अत्यधिक प्रभाव के कारण प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के सर्वाधिक शक्तिशाली कार्यालय के रूप में कार्य करने से संबद्ध निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

In the Parliamentary form of government, The Council of Ministers is considered to be most important center of power given its role in executive policy formulations, initiating legislations, etc. However, often Prime Minister's ~~occupies~~ office becomes more powerful due to centralisation. This results in Parliamentary form becoming prime-ministerial form of government.

Implications with PMO acting as the Most Powerful Office

→ Council of Ministers or Cabinet is based on principles of division of labour which enables faster decision making. PMO's role can lead to delays & policy paralysis.

→ It can create trust-deficit between various ministries & departments.

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→ There is a possibility of lack of active decision-making by other departments due to fear of reprimand. This hampers governance & welfare.

→ Division of Works enables better policy-making after engagement with required sectoral experts. This can be impacted.

→ It can give rise to a spoils culture as seen in American Presidential form.

→ It can lead to dilution of Civil Service values like Impartiality & Non-Partisanship hoping for better assignments in PMO.

Therefore, auto centralisation of Policy Making with PMO can impact work culture with welfare of people becoming the ultimate sufferers. Further, Centralisation of Power in PMO ~~can~~ giving good results is dependent on the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

efficiency of the Prime Minister & dilutes the importance of aid & advise of ~~Pol~~ Permanent Executive.

The departmentalisation of various aspects of government is good & should be mantained especially in developing times like now when domain specialisation & expertise is important.

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13. While judiciary's efforts to infuse accountability in the functioning of government institutions and engender human rights jurisprudence demonstrate the importance of judicial governance, it also leads to concerns around judicial overreach. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ सरकारी संस्थानों के कार्यकरण में जवाबदेही का संचार करने और मानवाधिकार न्यायशास्त्र उत्पन्न करने का न्यायपालिका का प्रयास न्यायिक शासन का महत्व प्रदर्शित करता है, वहीं यह न्यायिक अतिक्रमण के चतुर्दिक चिंताओं को भी जन्म देता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial Activism can be defined as proactive role played by the judiciary in upholding the rights of peoples & promoting welfare of the society. However, when Judicial Activism becomes adventurism it is called Judicial Overreach.

Infuse Accountability in the functioning of Government Institutions

→ The role played by various high courts in ensuring government takes active steps for migrant population during corona lockdown.

→ The Administration has asymmetric control over power, resources & information vis-a-vis people, Judicial governance prevents its misuse.

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→ It calls out violations of Constitutional Provisions by government, for eg., Right to Privacy under Aadhaar Act.

Engender Human Rights

→ Right to Clean Air by banning the use of Crackers during diwali.

→ By striking down Article 377 it upheld the Rights of LGBTQ Community.

→ Right of Muslim Women by highlighting the exploitative nature of Triple Talaq.

→ Sabarimala Judgement upheld Right to Equality of Women by allowing them entry in temple.

Concerns around Judicial Overreach

→ The judiciary is already overburdened with cases (~ 3 crore pending).

→ It often leads to Judiciary being seen to work under the influence of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Party in power leading to Politization.

→ Judgements like Liquor Ban around highways, ~~Ban~~ Bounition of SC/ST Atrocities Act, etc. highlight gross overreach.

→ Administration knows ground realities which are often not appreciated by the courts.

Given that Judiciary is already overburdened with cases pending for over a decade, it is best ~~the~~ it is limited to Judicial Activism in the interest of people but not take to Judicial Adventurism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The power to punish for contempt of court is necessary for the administration of justice. Critically analyse. **(250 words) 15**
न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन के लिए आवश्यक है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently, the Court used its power to punish for contempt against Advocate Prashant Bhushan for his tweets. This ~~two~~ has led to the debate over its necessity.

The Constitution provides higher ~~co~~ judiciary the power to punish for contempt. In the Contempt of Court Act, there are two types :-

CIVIL CONTEMPT
Wilful disobedience of an order of the Court.

CRIMINAL CONTEMPT
Attempt to scandalise the court, bring into disrepute or obstruct administration of justice.

Necessary for Administration of Justice

→ Civil Contempt & punishment thereof is vital to ensure the authority of judicial

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pronouncements. → A.19 is limited by Contempt or Defamation.

→ It ensures that court can take steps against those spreading fake propaganda/news to belittle the judiciary.

→ Other organs of Nation, ie, Legislature & Executive also have it in the form of Privileges, Section 124-A for sedition, etc.

Not necessary for administration of justice

→ All modern nations, for eg., USA, Britain have done away with it.

→ Against the spirit of Right to freedom of Speech & Expression.

→ It leads to Politicisation of Judiciary.

→ With the spread of Social Media & Awareness, Judiciary should leave it upto people to form opinions on controversial ~~manness~~ matters.

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→ It goes against the spirit of Principle of Natural Justice as judiciary is both the party accusing & deciding punishment.

→ The Principles of Contempt & reputation are based on primordial concepts. Therefore, Judiciary should take a liberal approach towards miscreants as proceedings of contempt give such entities more limelight.

Recommendation of Law Commission, to only have provision for civil contempt is a good way forward.

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15. What are the legal concerns associated with custodial violence? Discuss the challenges in curbing such incidents. Also, suggest some ways to address this issue. **(250 words) 15**

अभिरक्षा में हिंसा से संबद्ध विधिक चिंताएं क्या हैं? ऐसी घटनाओं पर अंकुश लगाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Recent incidents in Tamil Nadu of Death of a Father & son in custody has again brought the focus on legal, societal & ethical perspective of custodial deaths.

Legal Concerns associated with Custodial Violence

→ Police have asymmetric power & can can present custodial violence as self-defence.

→ Difficulties in dealing with charges against government servants.

→ Role played by Judicial Magistrate in allowing extended custody.

Challenges in curbing such incidents

Administrative

→ Poor culture of physical violence at the

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hands of police officers.

→ Instances of violence are overlooked by superiors with impunity, this encourages them further.

→ Shortage in various posts, high workload causes frustation which manifests as violence.

Political

→ Often political leaders demands torture for their personal interests.

→ Criminalisation of Politics & Politicisation of Police is a major challenge.

Legal

→ few incidents of punishing such acts leads to culture being continued.

Social

→ Recent incidences of celebrations of extrajudicial killings & support for harsh punishments ~~inpris~~ show falling moral & ethical

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

quotient of society in such matter.

Some ways to address this

→ Special Investigation team (SIT) to look into incidences of custodial violence & ensuring timely punishments against these acts.

→ Seperiors should be made responsible & accountable for violence committed by sub-ordinates.

→ CCTV surveillance in Police Stations/Custody

→ India should sign convention against torture for better law-making in this regard.

Custodial Violence is a gross violation of Fundamental Right to Dignified Life & Principle of Innocent until proven guilty. Hence, this matter should be taken seriously.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Civil society interventions, ranging from confrontation to engagement with the government, have played an important role in ushering transparency and accountability in governance in India. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकार के साथ टकराव से लेकर जुड़ाव तक सिविल सोसाइटी के हस्तक्षेपों ने भारत में शासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का सूत्रपात करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a diverse Civil Society with over 30 lakh registered NGOs various pressure groups, legal think tanks, etc. They have played an important role in reforms for transparency & accountability.

Confrontation with the Government

→ Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) campaigns led to the election candidates being mandated to furnish information about education, finances & criminal background

→ Right to Information Act was the result of Civil Society Movement. Lakhs of citizens use it every year to demand accountability from government.

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→ Prevention of Children against Sexual Offences Act was the result of campaign by CRY (Child Rights & You) NGO.

→ Various NGOs have been responsible for highlighting the problems in EIA and hence better enforcement of environmental laws. → Protests by Pressure groups have led to legal reforms in Labour Laws

Engagement with the Government

→ NGO Pratham's ASER Report has made government accountable for poor learning outcomes of Indian education.

→ Akshay Patra foundation's efforts in providing quality mid-day meal encouraged people to demand ~~same effort~~ better efforts from administration & government.

→ Engagement with NGOs allows for better enforcement of provisions like Citizen Charters, SMS Box, etc.

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Therefore, Civil Society Intervention has enabled governance to become transparency & accountable

2nd ARC recommends establishing a Voluntary Associations Accreditation Councils for better regulation & engagement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. When it comes to hunger, India faces the paradox of plenty. Discuss. Also suggest ways in which this concern can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

जब भुखमरी की बात आती है, भारत को प्रचुरता के विरोधाभास का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए, जिनके माध्यम से इस चिंता का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

India ranks 94th out of 107 countries in Concern Worldwide 'World Hunger Index' with a score of 27.2 highlighting serious levels of hunger.

According to NFHS-4 (2015-2016), the extent of stunting, ~~wasting~~ wasting & under-nutrition in children is 38.4%, 21%, & 35.8%

Paradox of Plenty

→ Hunger levels exist along with high levels of production of food grains. India is ~~the~~ one of the largest producer of wheat, rice, pulses, milks, various fruits in the world.

→ The Public Distribution System is often overflowing with food grains. Incidences of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Wastage are plenty.

→ Existence of Hunger & Obesity also highlights this problem.

The cause for the paradox of plenty is due to regional imbalances, poor management, inefficient storage systems of FCI, lack of affordability among vulnerable sections, ~~etc~~ lack of focus on micro-nutrients, etc

~~Suggest~~ Ways to address hunger along with plenty

→ Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations relating to PDS System

- Investment to create better storage system.
- Allowing procurement, storage & distribution by private players
- Decentralisation by allowing states to choose foodgrains to be provided as per regional demands.

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→ PDS system needs to move beyond Rice & Wheat.

→ Fortification of food to tackle deficiency of Micro-nutrients.

Niti Aayog's Strategy for New India @ 75

→ Integrating Swachh Bharat, WASH & Hunger concerns

→ focussing on first 1000 days of an infant

→ Due focus ~~of~~ on Mother's health during pregnancy & lactation

→ Exclusive breastfeeding for first 6 months.

Recent Initiatives like POSHAN ABHIYAAN, Bharatiya Krishi Poshan Kosh are good steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is the role of wage employment in alleviating poverty? How is the MGNREGA different from the earlier Wage Employment Programmes in India? **(250 words) 15**

निर्धनता उन्मूलन में मजदूरी रोजगार की क्या भूमिका है? मनरेगा (MGNREGA) भारत में पहले के मजदूरी रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से कैसे भिन्न है?

According to the Tendulkar committee the extent of poverty in India is 22%. Indian government has taken various steps to alleviate poverty - wage employment being one.

Role of Wage employment in alleviating poverty

→ It acts ~~act~~ as a cushion during lean seasons of agriculture, drought, etc.

→ ~~Women employment under SHG-Bank Linkage problems &~~

→ It provides local source of employment without the need of out-migration.

⇒

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MGNREGA - different from earlier Wage Employment Programmes

→ It provides a RIGHT to employment to each adult member of a rural household

→ Provides unemployment allowance if work is not provided.

→ 33% of Jobs are provided to women. This has huge Multiplier effect, in terms of Children, Health, Education, etc.

→ Focus on creating infrastructure that suits the need of rural areas.

→ Role of Panchayats make the scheme a step towards participative governance.

→ Provision of Social Audit of Muster Rolls ensures transparency & accountability.

Therefore, MGNREGA has been nothing less than a revolution in steps towards poverty alleviation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, to ensure better results, wages & improvement in life conditions, some reforms are needed.

→ Creating avenues for skilling so that people eventually become self-reliant.

→ Skilling is also necessary to ensure better quality infrastructure is created.

→ Proper provisions of funds for maintenance of assets created.

→ Ensuring wages is as per the Minimum wage set by government.

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19. China's aggressiveness in recent times presents not only challenges to India but also opportunities to strengthen itself internationally and domestically. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में चीनी आक्रामकता न केवल भारत के लिए चुनौतियां खड़ी करती है बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू स्तर पर अपने आपको सशक्त बनाने का अवसर भी प्रदान करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent clashes between India & China in the Western Sector of LAC highlights the challenges India faces ~~as China~~ due to China's increasing Economic & Military Power.

Instances of China's aggressiveness

- → String of Pearls Strategy
- → Various Ports in Neighbourhood - Gwadar Port, DUQM Port, Hambantota, etc.
- → CPEC under BRI is a violation of India's territorial integrity.
- → Aiding Pakistan in internationalisation of Kashmir Dispute
- → Doklam Standoff

Challenges to India created by China's Aggressiveness

→ Greater investment in Border Security &

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management acting as an economic burden.

→ Threat to free & open Indo-Pacific which is vital for Trade.

→ Possibility of a two-front war along LOC & LAC due to China-Pakistan Nexus.

Opportunities to Strengthen Itself

Internationally

→ India's strategic importance has increased as it is a greater part of USA's strategy to curb China's rise. This has resulted in historically closeness in Indo-US Ties.

→ India should align with other countries who feel threatened by China's aggressiveness for eg. Japan. India-Japan are working together in Asia-Africa growth corridor.

→ As the misgivings in BRI are coming to the fore & implications of China's cheque-book diplomacy are becoming clear, Asian &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

African countries are looking for alternatives, India should use this opportunity.

Domestically

→ Strengthening Border Infrastructure.

→ Public support for ban of Chinese apps allows an opportunity to give impetus of Home grown startups in ICT, AI, etc.

Therefore, India should strategically utilise the new world war created by China's aggressive rise. It should partner with the western world & also make better demands for national interests.

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20. Trade and connectivity hold the key for India to better engage its neighbours. Examine the opportunities and challenges in South Asia in this context. **(250 words) 15**

व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों से बेहतर तरीके से जुड़ने का सामर्थ्य रखती है। इस संदर्भ में दक्षिण एशिया में अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India's 'Neighbourhood first Policy' is an important part of Foreign Policy to become a regional power. Trade & Connectivity is its important component.

Recent Projects for Trade & Connectivity
- → India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) Trilateral Highway
- → Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Project
- → Akhaura-Agartala Rail Link
- → Chabahar Port

Opportunities in South Asia

→ Better Engagement with SAARC & BIMSTEC nations, for eg. MVA-BBIN

→ Energy security as South Asia is rich in resources like Oil, Natural Gas, etc.

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→ Trade & Investment in emerging nations like Bangladesh, Myanmar

→ Counter China's rising footprint in South Asia.

* Challenges in South Asia

→ Due to Bilateral Issues between India and Pakistan, various problems have emerged-

- Logjam in SAARC which is an important platform for engagement.
- SAARC Satellite was launched as South Asia Satellite as Pakistan refused to join
- SAFTA has not been implemented in spirit due to which intra-region trade is at low of 5% (ASEAN-35%, EU-60%)

→ India has taken up BIMSTEC as an alternative but it lacks the South-Asia identity provided by SAARC. Further, it has

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weak institutionalisation.

→ Lack of Comparatitive Trade Opportunities given similar nature of economies-

→ India's inability to deliver projects in a timely manner.

→ Difficulty in tackling in China's Raw Cash Power.

→ Issues with Countries like Nepal as seen in New Map aggression - (cartographic)

South Asia offers various opportunities to India. To reap, there is need to focus on better project deliveries, utilising soft power based on religion, tourism, educational opportunities, Media, etc.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1419)

Name of Candidate	MAMTA YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	936371
Center	ONLINE	Date	10th Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues associated with power discoms in India, discuss whether privatizing discoms can help in this regard. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉम्स) से जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या डिस्कॉम्स के निजीकरण से इस संबंध में सहायता मिल सकती है।

The Government introduced the scheme UDAY (Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana) with the aim of revitalising power discoms. However, various problems still persist.

Issues associated with Power Discoms

→ **Liquidity Crunch** - Due to continuous changes in government policies, delay/repayments, ~~et~~ NPA, Twin Balance Sheet, DISCOMs lack funds.

→ **AT&C Losses** - Lack of structural reforms to reduce distribution losses.

→ **Technology Enhancement** - Due to lack of resources, investment made in raising technology quotient remains low.

→ **Politicisation of Prices** - DISCOMs often can not decide sustainable pricing due to low charges for domestic customer on account of politics.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Privatising DISCOMS

YES

→ They will bring greater technical expertise.

→ They can undertake resource minimisation by laying-off employees; ~~ex~~

→ They will bring new investment for new technologies, moving to renewable sources, etc.

NO

→ Privatisation is no panacea. Structural Reforms for Reducing AT&C losses & transparent pricing model is key.

DISCOM reforms are necessary to fulfil SDG 7 on Affordable & Clean Energy.

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2. Harnessing Smart Agriculture can potentially be a game-changer for farm productivity in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्मार्ट कृषि का दोहन संभवतः भारत में कृषि उत्पादकता के लिए निर्णायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Agriculture accounts for 49% of employment in India. Cotton & Pulses Production of India account for 25% of World production. However, due to low productivity agriculture is unremunerative with 52.5% agricultural households in debt (NABARD).

Challenges to Achieve Farm Productivity

→ Small size of operational land-holdings. It has reduced to 1.08 hectare as per agricultural census (2015-16)

→ Low Private / Corporate Investment. According to Niti Aayog, it is below 2%.

→ Use of Canal or Tube-Well Irrigation which have poor efficiency.

→ Undiscriminate use of fertilisers and pesticides. Ideal N:P:K use is 4:2:1, at present, it is 10:4:1.

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Harnessing Smart Agriculture

→ Precession agriculture to increase the efficiency of Fertiliser & Pesticides.

→ Soil Testing Kits to determine quality & type of input needed.

→ AI can be used to detect Seed Quality & hence improve productivity.

→ Micro Irrigation for improving water productivity.

→ Using AI & Super Computer based weather forecasting

→ Bio-technology for Salt-Resistant, Drought Resistant seeds in backdrop of Climate Change.

Niti Aayog has signed an MOU with IBM for AI in Agriculture. This is a good step.

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3. Rather than focusing solely on quantity, inclusive growth concerns itself with the quality of growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केवल परिमाण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के बजाय समावेशी विकास, संवृद्धि की गुणवत्ता के साथ भी अपना सरोकार रखता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Inclusive growth can be defined as Economic growth that is shared by all sections of society & all regions of the country.

Components
- Poverty Alleviation
- Sustainable Development
- Capacity Enhancement
- Equitable Growth

Recently, Government has set a target of achieving $5 Trillion economy by 2024 to nos. However, this should not be limited ~~but~~ but must incorporate inclusive growth. This includes -

Physical Development

→ Infrastructural Development in rural areas. PM Gram Sadak Yojana is a good step.

→ Under SAUBHAGYA, all villages have been electrified. Now focus should be on providing

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electricity by creating decentralised gridlines.

Human Development

→ Health - Expediting establishment of 1.5 Lakh Health & Wellness Centers under Ayushman Bharat.

→ Education - Focusing on achieving better learning outcomes by implementing National Education Policy in Letter & Spirit.

→ Skill Development

Sustainable Development
→ Mitigating Climate Change.
→ Strengthening EIA

Social Development - ensuring mobility of Women, SCs/STs, Minority Communities, Border Areas.

Only when all these gains are made in achieving $5 Trillion Economy will this be an effective victory.

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4. In the backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat, discuss the core areas crucial in export promotion for India to become a manufacturing hub.

(150 words) 10

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की पृष्ठभूमि में, भारत के लिए एक विनिर्माण केंद्र बनने हेतु निर्यात संवर्धन में महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य क्षेत्रों (कोर एरिया) की विवेचना कीजिए।

The government unveiled the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan in the backdrop of Chinese agression along LAC & the Corona pandemic, to achieve self-sufficiency in manufacturing sector & overall economy.

Core Areas crucial in Export Promotion for India

→ Pharmaceuticals - India supplies 50% of vaccines & 70% of generic medicines to the world. However, it is also dependent on import of medical devices & Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, focussing their domestic production & export is Important.

→ Electronics & Semi-conductors - Government has recently unveiled scheme for promotion & manufacturing for these with financial assistance

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→ Labour Intensive sectors for example - textile, leather, furniture, etc. This is necessary to even increase employment opportunities.

→ ~~Sotar~~ Food Processing Industries and export of Produce. This will create decentralised employment & also reduce rural distress.

India has recently withdrawn from RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership). This has created doubts over India becoming protectionist.

For ensuring export promotion, it is necessary to bust this myth & ensure that Invest see Atmanirbhar Bharat is not a closed economy policy but Export Promotion. India should also reconstitute Bilateral Investment Treaty (recently ended) with countries for greater FDI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Arsenic pollution is becoming a severe environmental issue in India. Enumerating its various sources, discuss the consequences and measures to tackle it. **(150 words) 10**

आर्सेनिक प्रदूषण भारत में एक गंभीर पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा बनता जा रहा है। इसके विभिन्न स्रोतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, इसके परिणामों और इससे निपटने के उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Various studies have highlighted the presence of aresenic in ground water of North-Western states beyond safe & permissible limits -

Various Sources of Arsenic Pollution

→ Aresenic is natural present in ground-water but indiscriminate exploitation of resources beyond natural capacity ~~lea~~ has led to increased proportion.

This is especially in agricultural states of Punjab, Haryana & Western UP.

→ Inscientific use of Fertilisers & Pesticides leaves residues.

→ Lack of Proper Disposal of e-waste in unsanitary landfills leads to leaching in Ground water & soil.

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Consequences

→ Increased incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases like Cancers.

→ It will raise the health ~~burd~~ expenditure of households causing stress to vulnerable sections.

→ Novel Skin, Lung diseases.

→ New challenges from Bio-accumulation & Bio-magnification.

Measures to tackle

→ Cause of ground-water exploitation is subsidised electricity & water supply. This needs to be corrected with fair pricing.

→ Community Participation to check exploitation of resources.

→ Municipal Bodies need to ensure proper dismantling of e-waste before disposal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The Green Term Ahead Market (GTAM) can invigorate the renewable energy sector in India. Evaluate. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (GTAM) भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्रक को सुदृढ़ बना सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Renewable Sector is vital to achieve India's INDC (in Paris Climate Agreement) of 40% ~~Power~~ Installed Power Capacity from Renewable Sources. At present, it is only 22%.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In context of the increasing importance of technology for disaster management, throw some light on the application of GIS and Remote Sensing in disaster management with specific examples from India.
(150 words) 10

आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी के बढ़ते महत्व के संदर्भ में, भारत से विशिष्ट उदाहरणों को प्रस्तुत करते हुए आपदा प्रबंधन में जी.आई.एस. और सुदूर संवेदन के अनुप्रयोग पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

Hazard Risk Mapping & Zonation is an important ~~of~~ component of Disaster Risk Preparedness as envisaged in National Disaster Management Act, 2005.

1 For this technology adoption, for eg., GIS (Geographical Image System) & Remote Sensing is important.

GIS and Remote Sensing in DM in India

→ Remote Sensing is used to better determine the movement of cyclone & location of landfall. This enable relocation of people and reducing deaths.
for eg. Recently seen in Cyclone NISAR & AMPHAN.

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→ GIS system can enable better management of Urban Drainage System to minimise the havoc of Urban floods.

→ These ~~aph~~ technologies are used in the new Integrated Flood Warning System (IFLOWS) of Chennai & Mumbai.

→ They can be utilised in mapping in Glacial Lakes which can cause possible outbursts.

→ Enable mapping of sensitive topographic ancient faults which can witness earthquakes.

Greater collaboration of Ministry of Earth Sciences, State Governments, Private Sector for utilising these technologies in DM is the way forward.

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8. The CRISPR/Cas9 genetic scissors have revolutionized the genome editing technique with applications in various areas. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
क्रिस्पर/कैस9 (CRISPR/Cas9) आनुवंशिक कैंची द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुप्रयोगों के साथ जीनोम संपादन तकनीक में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन का संचार किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR/Cas 9 is a tool which enables precise, safe, easy, cheap editing of Genes. This discovery was rightly ~~priz~~ awared with Nobel Prize.

Application of Genome Editing technique in Various Areas

Health

→ Cancer therapy by tools like Gene Silencing, SiRNA, etc.

→ The Mitochondria Replacement Therapy uses gene-editing.

→ Diagnosing of embryos for posible genetic diseases & subsequent editing.

Agriculture

→ Developing new Salt, and Drought Seed Varietys.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ High Yield Variety Seeds for eg. Bt. Cotton to increase farmers' income.

Food

→ Food fortification to tackle nutrition deficiency for eg. Golden Rice with Beta-Carotene to overcome Vitamin-A Deficiency.

Gene-editing is a very useful tool. However, unregulated use can cause ethical concerns, biodiversity destruction &, widening gaps between haves & have nots and biological warfare.

Therefore, Policy Guidelines to balance misuse of technique and good growth in the field in important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the role played by Financial Action Task Force in tackling the menace of money laundering. **(150 words) 10**
धन-शोधन के खतरे से निपटने में वित्तीय कार्रवाई कार्य बल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Financial Action Task force is an international organisation with 38 members and European Union. It takes steps to curb Terror financing and Money Laundering.

Role Played by FATF in tackling menace of Money Laundering

→ It imposes sanctions by listing countries in the grey & black list.

Grey List	Black List
eg. Pakistan → The sanctions imposed are not very strict.	eg. Iran, North Korea → The sanctions prevent any dollar-trade & aim at maximum-pressure for policy changes.

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FATF has played important role in curbing money laundering via Shell Companies, Radical Sympathisers, Shady NGOs, etc.

~~Et~~ Given the important role played by the agency, it is important to ensure that International Politics doesn't diminish its effectiveness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the recent reforms that have been undertaken in the National Security Architecture of India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना में हाल ही में किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The National Security Architecture of India encompasses Border Security, Coastal Securities, Cyber Space security to ensure protection of National Sovereignity & Integrity.

Border Security

→ CIBMS - Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System. It integrates technology, human capacity development, border area development to better protect the frontiers of the India.

Coastal Security

→ Use of Space ~~Se~~ Technology to better equip the fishing community from straying into foreign territory ~~or~~ and reporting any suspicious activity on sea.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Cyber Security

→ National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for better protecting sector like Defence, Space Technology, Banking, Telecom, etc.

→ Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in) as first defence for cyber security breaches.

Legislative

→ The recent reforms in National Investigative Agency (NIA) Act and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) to better equip ~~the~~ agencies & governance.

Given the evolving nature of Technology, having ~~a multi-fo~~ adequate focus on all spheres of security has been a good step & should be further reinforced.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Bring out the key hurdles that are being faced in accomplishing land reforms in India. Also, discuss the advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing them in contemporary times. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में भूमि सुधारों को पूरा करने में सामना की जा रही प्रमुख बाधाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, समकालीन समय में इन्हें पूरा करने से होने वाले लाभों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Given that 49% of workplace is employed in agriculture, Land Reforms are very important to economic growth. The need has only increased with rising pressure on land from Industrialisation & Urbanisation.

Historical Land Reforms

- Zamindari Abolition Act
- Land Ceiling Act
- Tenancy Laws
- Cooperative farming

Key Hurdles in accomplishing Land Reforms in India

Administrative

→ Lack of conclusive land titles hinders various land reforms.

→ Slow pace of Digitalisation of Land Records.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Legal

→ Various Constitutional provisions over Right to Property have created legal complications.

→ Legal disputes over compensation under Right to Acquisition Act

Political

→ Often Political aims prevent formulation of effective land reform policies.

Advantages which can be reaped by accomplishing land reforms

RURAL

→ Land reforms to ensure sustainable land holding with each farmer (at present, 86% have less than 2 hectare) is key to improving land productivity.

INDUSTRY

→ Delayed Land Acquisition leading to time & cost overruns is one of the key hurdles to manufacturing sector & ~~into~~ infrastructure development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

→ Land reforms will enable creation of affordable spaces for migrant population.

→ Necessary to create modern infrastructure like Metro, Bus-Corridors, etc. for Urban Areas.

Land Reforms is necessary from diverse perspective. Some key reforms in this direction is → Digital Land Records & Digital Maps of Regions

→ Reforms for having Conclusive Land titles

→ Flexible Land Conversion Rules

→ Liberal Floor Space Index in Urban areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. India needs to accord more significance to nutritional security than food security. Comment. In this context, suggest a framework that should be adopted by the government to achieve nutritional self-reliance.

(250 words) 15

भारत को खाद्य सुरक्षा की तुलना में पोषण सुरक्षा को अधिक महत्व देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, वह रूपरेखा भी बताइए जिसे सरकार द्वारा पोषण संबंधी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

According to the Nation Family Health Survey, NFHS-4, ~~21%~~ 35.8% of India Children suffer from under-nutrition. This causes problem of stunting (38.4%), Wasting (21%), Child Mortality (32/1000), etc.

More significance to Nutritional Security than Food Security

→ The Public Distribution System is limited to Rice, Wheat.

→ Lack of focus & schemes for enhancing production of Millets, Pulses, Fruits, Vegetables.

→ Lack of focus on balanced diet of Mother (Pregnant, Lactating) & children.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These bends need to be changed to ~~fa~~ make India, a Nutrition secure country from a Food secure. To achieve this a multi-pronged strategy focussing on Agriculture, Reaping Technology, Gender Empowerment is needed.

Framework to be adopted to achieve Nutritional Self-Reliance

Agricultural Production

→ MSP for Millets, Pulses, Cereals to incentivise their production.

→ Bio-technology for creating new quality seeds to improve nutritional quotient of produce.

PDS System

→ Shanta-Kumar Committee recommends Decentralising Procurement & Distribution. This will allow States to expand PDS to incorporate Local demands, production & eating habits.

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Technology

→ Food - Fortification to tackle micro-nutrients deficiency.

Gender Empowerment

→ Better health & education of women is important for improving eating patterns of family & especially new born.

→ Intervention on first 1000 days from Conception of Child to Two-years (Niti Aayog's Strategy @ 75) for Best Results. This is important because subsequent initiatives give less results & 85% of brain development takes places by 3-5 years of age.

Recent Initiatives like Poshan Abhiyan, Bhartiya Poshan Krishi Kosh are good steps. Further steps like Capacity enhancement of Anganwadi Workers Restructuring ICDS are also important.

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13. Private investments are key for India to move into a high growth trajectory. Discuss. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to address the fall in private investments. **(250 words) 15**

निजी निवेश भारत के लिए उच्च संवृद्धि पथ पर आगे बढ़ने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निजी निवेश में गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

~~Ans~~ Due to various economic problems like NPAs, Twin Balance sheets, Rising cost of funds, subdued demand (due to inadequate job growth), Private Investment in India has been declining. Reversing this trend at the earliest is very important to move into a high growth trajectory because of following reasons:—

Agricultural

→ Agricultural sector has seen stagnant economic growth. Simultaneously according to Niti Aayog, Corporate Investment is less than 2%.

→ Private sector is necessary for creating cold supply chains, forward & backward linkages to increase incomes & reduce post-harvest losses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Industry

→ Important for creating new employment opportunities

→ Achieving the goal of 25% of GDP from Manufacturing (Current - 16%)

→ Exports from India account for 1.7% of world (Vietnam ~ 1.75%). This can be enhanced by Private Investment only.

→ Infrastructural growth - eg. - Inland Waterways, New Major Ports, Highways, expressways etc.

Steps Taken by the government in recent times to address fall in Private Investments

→ The Corporate Tax Rate has bee reduced by 22% (at par with G20 countries). The Minimum alternate tax is reduced from 17% to 15%.

→ Angel Tax which was levied on startups has been removed.

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→ Various emerging sectors like Solar Manufacturing, Technical Textiles, FPI are given Infrastructure Sector Tag with Corresponding Benefits.

→ Codification ~~&~~ of Labour Laws into only 4 Codes

→ New Production Linked Incentive Scheme for about Rs 1.46 Lakh Crore to about 10 Sectors.

These steps are good initiatives in the right direction. However, further Structural reforms in Banking, Land, Skill ~~Land~~ Development are also needed.

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14. India's geographical diversity and varied levels of development across regions necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की भौगोलिक विविधता और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के भिन्न-भिन्न स्तर समृद्धि के एक न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक लक्षित क्षेत्र विशिष्ट कार्य योजना को आवश्यक बनाते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

India's growth story has largely been regionally imbalanced. This has also resulted in different literacy rates, health indicates, age composition across states. Such diversity necessitates Decentralised Policy Making for Welfare & Development.

Geographical Diversity & Varied Levels of Development

Economic Perspective

→ North-eastern & eastern states have seen little industrial growth & remain agrarian economies.

→ Coastal States & Cities have greater Industrial Growth & problems are also related to these.

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Human Perspective

→ Age-Composition of Kerala resembles that of a Modern Developed Nation whereas those of UP, Bihar resembles Under-developed Nation.

→ 13 States have below Replacement Level Fertility Rate.

→ Literacy Rate of Kerala is 93% whereas Bihar is 63%. Kerala faces problem of better employability.

Such Differences necessitate a targeted region specific action plan to ensure a minimum acceptable level of prosperity.

~~Such~~ Some examples are as follows -

⇒ Policy for Local Employment Opportunities in Eastern States from sectors like Food Processing, etc.

⇒ States should have Migrant Commissions to address concerns as Source or Destination state.

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→ Policies for Ageing Population & their challenges in Southern States.

→ Policies for tackling malnutrition, Infant & Maternal Mortality in Northern States.

→ Land Reforms in Eastern States ~~is~~ like Bihar, Chattisgarh for enhancing agricultural productivity whereas in Southern States for Industrial Growth.

→ Better Educational Infrastructure in Northern whereas Skill Development should be focus in states like Kerala.

Cooperative & Fiscal Federalism is very important to achieve this targeted policy making. Niti Aayog can play a good role here.

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15. Empowering the farmers by ensuring barrier-free trade in the agriculture produce is critical in doubling their incomes. Enumerating the existing bottlenecks, discuss how the recent legislations can help in overcoming them. **(250 words) 15**

कृषि उपज का निर्बाध व्यापार सुनिश्चित करके किसानों का सशक्तीकरण करना उनकी आय दोगुनी करने में महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्तमान बाधाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन पर नियंत्रण पाने में हालिया अधिनियम कैसे सहायता कर सकते हैं।

The government has recently brought three new legislations

- Farmers Produce Trade & Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2020
- Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020
- Farmers (Protection & Empowerment) Services & Price Assurance Act, 2020

~~Problems created by~~

Barrier to trades & removing them for doubling incomes

→ APMCs levy various commission charges & market fees which ~~are~~ lack transparent.

→ Cartelisation of traders prevents new competition from coming in farm trade.

→ Farmers get barely 30% of price paid by final customer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Barrier to agricultural trade has prevented private investment in the sector.

→ Enable materialisation of the goal of One - Nation - One - Market.

Recent Legislations ~~and~~ to overcome barriers to agricultural trade

→ Allow sale or purchase outside APMC without any levy.

→ Creation of Specific Trade Areas to establish Private Markets.

→ Essential Commondities (amendment) act does ~~away sent bar~~ creates possibility of creation of new infrastructure in storage, value chain, cold supply.

→ Farmers can enter into direct agreements with Private Buyers. This reduces risk of price fluctuation to farmers & cost of marketing.

→ Contract Farming will enable access of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

better seeds, machines, fertilisers, etc. to farmers.

However, various farm groups have raised various concerns -

→ More towards doing away with MSP & ~~Mark~~ Government Procurement

→ The new 'specific trade areas' have little regulation & can lead to exploitation of farmers by private players.

→ Fear of Capitalist - Bureaucratic Nexus in Conciliation Process making them vulnerable

Agricultural Reforms are necessary, especially given the stagnancy of growth rate & various socio-economic problems emanating from them. ~~However~~ Therefore, government start take steps to allay these fears.

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16. The reasons for recurring floods in the regions of Eastern India such as Bihar and Assam go far beyond their topography. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to control this menace. **(250 words) 15**

बिहार और असम जैसे पूर्वी भारत के क्षेत्रों में बार-बार आने वाली बाढ़ के लिए केवल उनकी स्थलाकृति उत्तरदायी नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे को नियंत्रण में लाने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

While entire India was facing the menace of Corona Pandemic & Lockdown to control it, Bihar had to face an additional challenge of floods which caused destruction of property, crop & forced relocation of people.

The region is the pathway of various Himalaya Rivers for eg. Testa, Kali, Mechi, Kosi, etc. & Brahmaputra in Assam which ~~bri~~ come with great force from steep slopes. However, the reasons for recurring floods go beyond topography.

Reasons beyond Topography

→ Lack of Catchment Area Treatment as Deforestation in upper reaches causes high erosion & sedimentation leading to floods

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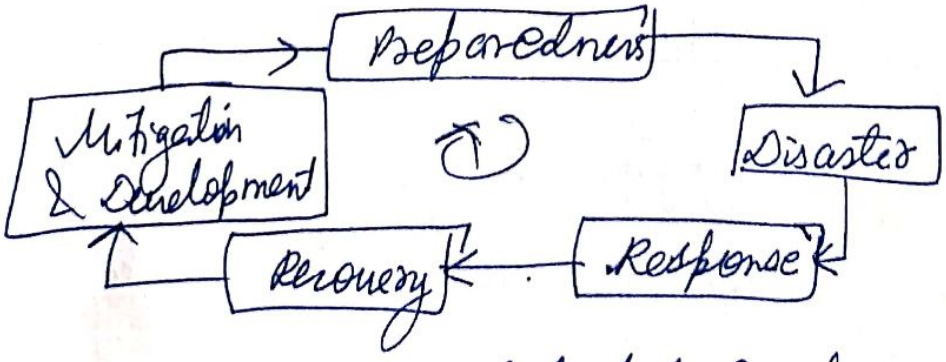
→ Traditional approaches of creating ~~flood b~~ river banks, flood levees have shown little utility

→ Creation of Dam changes flow patterns.

→ ~~D~~ Low investment in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Measures to control the menace of Recurring Floods

National Disaster Management authority recommends a life-cycle approach



~~Stra~~ → Focus on Watershed Development and Catchment area treatment.

→ Decentralised Structures like Farm Ponds, Bandhs etc. which increase downward percolation & reduce flow.

→ Afforestation Done in ~~Upper~~ Upper areas

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to reduce sedimentation.

→ Timely Data Sharing with Nepal, China & Bangladesh to ensure flow from Dams is regulated. → Regular Desittation

→ Build Back Better

- Bye Laws of hazard resilient Material, Design of Houses
- Regulation of Construction Activities in Small Towns & Villages
- All Weather Connectivity Roads

Hyogo-Framework & Sendai Framework recommend incorporating Disaster Risk Consideration in planning & policies. This is important for sustainable resolution.

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17. How can 5G technology potentially bring about a digital revolution in India? Identify the challenges in adoption of 5G technology in India.

(250 words) 15

5G प्रौद्योगिकी संभावित रूप से भारत में एक डिजिटल क्रांति कैसे ला सकती है? भारत में 5जी प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

The World has entered the 4th Industrial Revolution which is Knowledge Economy is the driver. Digital Revolution is important component of it & 5G, a tool to materialise it.

Digital Revolution in India by 5G-Technology

Education

→ Digital education became very important during corona lockdown. 5G ensures sharing of videos, assignments, etc. at greater speed.

→ 5G will ensure dissemination of quality lectures to across the country.

Health → Distance Surgeries, Tele-Medicine are data heavy ventures & need 5G.

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Agriculture

→ It can benefit from 5G based Weather forecasting

Industry

→ New technologies like Robotics, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning are all based on 5G.

Smart Cities

→ With Traffic Management, Data Security, e-governance

Challenges in adoption of 5G Technology

→ The Telecom Industry is facing liquidity crunch. It is burdened by huge loans by court ruling in Aggregate Gross Revenue (AGR). Therefore, it may not have ~~the~~ appetite for investment.

→ Challenges in foreign policy, data security with allegations on Huawei (a Chinese

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company) by USA.

→ According to Niti Aayog's Strategy for India @ 75, Digital Literacy in India is less than ~~7%~~ 10%.

→ India lacks skill required to reap benefits of 5G. ~~Acc~~ Only 4% of engineers are ~~ski~~ equipped for employment in knowledge economy.

Given ~~the~~ 5G's various benefits, it is necessary that Government augment resources of ~~5G se~~ Private sector to accelerate its adoption. Industry-Academia links are needed for better skilling.

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18. Besides computing, quantum technology has potential applications in various areas. Discuss. What are the challenges which lie ahead for effective utilization of quantum technology? **(250 words) 15**

संगणना के अतिरिक्त, क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संभाव्य अनुप्रयोग हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभावी उपयोग के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

Recently in the Budget, the government has unveiled plan for Quantum Technology of Rs 8000 Crore for 5 years.

Quantum Technology is based on the principles of Quantum Physics. According to it, ~~it~~ determination of state of a particle precisely is not possible.

Quantum Technology use Qubits which unlike, ~~analog~~ Binary Systems can be both 0 or 1. This is further used with superimposition & Quantum Entanglement.

Computing → Quantum Computers can perform complex mathematical operations in very small time (about minutes) which even super computer can not perform in any reasonable time.

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Applications in Various Other areas

→ It can be used to enhance capabilities of Weather Forecasting Systems.

→ Given it powers in speed & Storage, it can create new & advanced data security systems.

→ Better & faster results ~~by~~ from machine learning. This has application in Health, Banking, etc.

Challenges for effective utilisation of ~~Qu~~ Quantum Technology

→ Poor learning outcomes of Indian Higher education sector ~~for~~ are great impediment.

→ Low Investment in R&D by government, stagnant at 0.6–0.7% of GDP for decades.

→ Inadequate share of Private sector in R&D at 35% (Developed Nation

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see 65-75% private investment)

→ STEM fields are considered unremunerative by ~~young~~ youth & therefore, see less participation.

To ~~lead~~ give competition to nations like China, USA & Israel in Quantum Technology, which already have an early start, India must focus on augmenting quality & quantity of investment in R&D.

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19. While most insurgent groups in North-East India have given up violence and are engaged in peace talks with the government, a number of issues could create hurdles in the future. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ पूर्वोत्तर भारत में अधिकांश विद्रोही गुटों ने हिंसा छोड़ दी है और सरकार के साथ शांति वार्ता में संलग्न हैं, वहीं अनेक ऐसे मुद्दे हैं जो भविष्य में बाधाएं उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East India has seen insurgency since Independence due to various social, Historical & Geographical Reasons. Multi-Pronged Strategy of subsequent governments has brought most insurgents to the table. However, various ~~challen~~ issues could create hurdles in the past. These are :-

Geographical

→ Rugged Terrain & Porous borders do not allow proper border security causing problems of migration & fear in local populace.

→ Separated from mainland India via the Chicken Neck.

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Social

→ Presence of diverse tribes makes effective resolution of demands of all difficult.

→ Cross Border Tribal ties create additional problems.

→ Fear of Demographic Changes due to cross-border migration.

→ Fear of Loss of Tribal Identity.

→ Feeling of Relative Deprivation, Marginalisation vis-a-vis rest of India.

→ Discrimination & Harassment while travelling to other parts of India.

→ Proximity of Golden Triangle causing Illegal Drug Trade.

Economic

→ Proper Infrastructural Connectivity

→ Lack of Digital Connectivity.

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A Multi-Pronged Strategy based on Development, Promotion of Culture of North East, Governance Reforms & Strengthening Border Management is necessary.

Recent Steps

- Bobigeel Bridge
- Scheme for Scholarship ~~like~~ to Students of North East
- Decentralisation like Bodo Territorial Councils

These steps are good & further need to be continued.

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20. Identifying the key vulnerabilities in India's cyberspace, discuss the framework which should be adopted in the envisaged new cyber security policy in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के साइबर जगत में प्रमुख सुभेद्यताओं की पहचान करते हुए, उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिसे भारत में परिकल्पित नई साइबर सुरक्षा नीति में अपनाया जाना चाहिए।

According to various reports, India sees the 3rd highest cyber threats in the World. This, along with rapid expansion of use of ~~tele~~ Mobiles & Internet emphasises the need for ~~cyb~~ new cyber security policy.

Key Vulnerabilities in India's CyberSpace

→ Massive expansion in usage from 4% in 2009 to 48% of population now.

→ Lack of Digital Literacy make people vulnerable to cyber threats.

→ Citizen Data generated by companies like Amazon, Facebook is stored & processed outside India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Various Critial Information Infrastructure rest ~~on Cyber S~~ in CyberSpace for eg. Military, Banking, Telecom, governance, etc.

→ Fear of Radicalisation of youth.

The Cyber Policy of 2013 aimed at creating a safe, free & inclusive cyber-space for citizens, businesses & government agencies. However, given new & emerging challenges, constitution of a new Cyber Security Policy is a good idea.

Framework to be adopted for new Cyber security Policy

Infrastructure

→ Investing to Cloud Computing & Edge Computing to enable data-localisation.

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⇒ **Human Capacity**

→ Bringing in ~~new~~ skilled workforce from Private Sector for CERT-IN, CDAC, NCIIPC & other agencies.

→ Capacity Development of Government Servants

→ Initiatives for Digital Awareness of Populace.

Legislative

→ 2nd ARC recommends creating a legislative mechanism for enforcing better better National Critical Information Infrastructure Asset Creation.

The government should also legislate ~~new~~ Data Protection Bill to ensure security of vast data of citizens created.